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Endowed Charities. COURTNEY KENNY. London, 1880. pp. 280.

One of the objects of the author is to make his book useful as well to politicians, who may take part in charitable reforms, as to charity trustees or benevolent persons, who in planning charitable gifts, may desire to enhance their liberality by a wise prescience. The materials are taken chiefly from the Blue-books of the last sixty years. The conclusions of the author are: That endowed charities have done more good than harm, and should be encouraged. Foundations in themselves are usually good, but left to themselves, usually become bad; there must be constant supervision and periodical revision. The one will restrain the principle of caducity, the other will counteract the principle of obsolescence. A considerable minority of foundations either spring from a bad origin or tend to a bad result. Lest this minority should be increased, the law must impose certain restrictions on the establishment of new foundations.

The Tramp at Home, by LEE MERIWETHER. New York, 1889.

The author has spent some time in the old world as well as in the new, in gathering labor statistics. The results of investigations in this country are given in this book. But the dry figures are clothed with incidents, amusing and otherwise, that befell the author in his intercourse with the working classes. Although the book is popular in its style, yet it is not without interest to a more serious study of sociological questions. The author seems to consider present society as in an abnormal state; and, however one may regard this point of view, he is still made conscious of how all questions of social pathology (crime, pauperism, etc.) are inseparably linked together. The sociologists and statisticians show the crowded condition of the poor in cities, low wages, high cost of living, and sewing and saleswomen working fourteen and sixteen hours a day for pittance scarcely sufficient to support life. The working men are generally told, in order to be happy and prosperous that they should organize, co-operate, be educated, practice temperance, economy and industry. To these admonitions in themselves there are no objections. But they are all makeshifts; they only remedy evils already created, but do not go to the heart of the matter and seek to prevent the evil. When women that are sober, intelligent and economical, work from early morning till late at night, and still actually hunger for bread, the plea that education, temperance and economy are the preventives, falls to the ground. Why will sewing-women, cloak-makers, and others, work for three dollars a week? Is it not because of the over-supply of labor? Because our cities are teeming with unemployed labor? The problem primarily resolves itself into that of counteracting and preventing abnormal concentration of population in cities. In 1780 less than a thirtieth of our population lived in cities of eight thousand and over. In 1880, nearly one-fourth of the population lived in cities of eight thousand and over. The Federal Government has said to the farmer, for a great part of our national existence, manufacturing is not profitable; farming pays well; we will take part of your profits to make up the manufacturer's deficit. This puts a premium on manufacturing (going to cities) and a penalty on farming, which has become unprofitable; so the farmers move into the city and increase the competition. The first preventive then is to cease governmental premiums to cities and penalties to farmers. The second preventive is a graduated land-tax, with its expected train of benefits. The day will come, says the author, when every citizen will be able to retain and enjoy the wealth he himself has created. In that day both the billionaire and the tramp will go.

Scientific Charity, by MRS. GLENDOWER EVENS, Conference of Charities and Correction, 1889.

This paper gives many practical suggestions as to the meaning and methods of scientific charity and the working of Charity Organization Societies. When the wise methods here described shall have become the common property of the people, as they are now of specialists in charity, charity will at last be both sane and kind.

Social Problems. DANIEL CLARK, M. D. Address read before the Association of Executive Health Officers of Ontario, Aug. 17, 1888.

We have here a doctor's views on very practical questions plainly stated. He speaks of tramps, divorce, the selection of proper partners in wedlock, prostitution and diseases which attend it, and lastly inebriety. The unanimity with which the need of some remedy would be acknowledged would probably equal the diversity of opinion on some of the remedies suggested, though none of them are unheard of. The doctor does not hide his belief that the short-livedness of drunkards and criminals is a beneficent elimination of the unfit, and, since in a degree they attain the pleasure at which they aim, not so very hard upon them either.

C.—ALCOHOLOGICAL.

Inebriism, a pathological and psychological study. T. L. WRIGHT, M. D. Columbus, O., W. G. Hubbard, 1885. pp. 222.

To the credit of American physicians and the discredit of American citizens, the study of "Inebriism" is here no novelty. Among those who have been active in bringing about a rational conception of Inebriety as a disease, and of special hospital treatment as a cure, Dr. Wright holds a prominent place. In this book he sets forth in fashion to be understood by the non-professional reader, the information which the neurologist and alienist has to contribute to the effect of alcohol on the nervous system and the mind. The book is not hortatory, but expository, and therefore the more effective; the author is at more pains to show the limited responsibility of the drunkard than to fix the responsibility for his condition. In the inebriate, as in the sufferer from cerebral disease, nature is making experiments in physiological psychology for all to see, and the psychologist will find matter of interest in Dr. Wright's analyses and in the cases which he cites in illustration.

L'ivresse au congrès pénitentiaire de Saint-Petersbourg. Revue de l'hypnotisme, 1er juillet, 1890.

The following resolutions, coming from an International Congress, may indicate, to some extent, the general consensus of opinion in Europe, as to drunkenness. The fourth International Penological Congress, which assembled in July, 1890, considered the question of inebriety and penal legislation. After a long discussion of six sittings, the first section of the congress presented the following resolutions, which had been adopted by the Congress in its general meeting, the 19th of June: 1. Drunkenness considered in itself would not constitute an offense; it gives cause for repression only when manifested publicly, in dangerous conditions to security, or by acts of a scandalous nature, or likely to disturb the peace. 2. Legislative action is useful in the care of drinkers who become a charge on public benevolence, dangerous to themselves or others. 3. Licensed dealers should be made penally responsible for the sale of strong liquors to persons manifestly drunk. 4. In case of offenses committed in drink: (a) The state of drunkenness does not complete, nor in any case exclude responsibility; this state cannot be defined by the legislator as an attenuating or aggravating circumstance,